

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1797.

WESSEL, March 5.

HE French again form a camp of 10,000 men near Dunkirk, under the command of general St. Quin. A great number of transports are in the road, and a division of frigates from Brest, is also expected there.

A great number of gun-boats, transports, &c. are also fitting out at Flushing and Middleburg. The whole force is said to be destined to make a descent in Scotland.

STUTTGARD, March 3.

Different letters from Venice and Tyrol agree, in stating, that the French, instead of having gained more ground than they occupied on the 3d of last month, have fallen back. It is even said, they have been obliged to evacuate Trent towards the latter end of the month, either on account of the epidemical distempers which desolate that country, or on account of the want of provision.

It appears certain that they abandoned the Piava, nor did they possess Treviso and Feltre on the 20th instant. The motive of these retrograde movements, is said to be the failure of an attempt made by Massena, from the 6th to the 14th to ascend the Piava, directing his way towards Brixen, in order to turn the position of Botzen.

These attempts did not succeed, owing to the badness of the roads, and the resistance made by the Austrians in various combats in the environs of Feltre and Belluno; the principal of these engagements, of which there is no official report, took place on the 8th ult. when the French must have sustained a very considerable loss.

MADRID, February 20.

Our fleet, consisting of 26 ships of the line, commanded by Don Cordova, has captured eight English ships belonging to the East-India Company, six of which have already entered the bay of Cadiz.—It has fallen in with admiral Jervis's fleet, consisting of 19 ships of the line, and an action commenced between the two fleets at ten in the morning of the 16th, and was not over at midnight.

The courier from Cadiz, who brought these advices, reached this capital in 48 hours. On his departure, the event of the action was not known at Cadiz.

ARANJUEZ, February 23.

We are assured that the English fleet having announced its intention of retreating to Lisbon, the Spanish government has given orders to have it followed, and that it shall be burned even in that port.

BAYONNE, March 1.

Extract of a letter from Madrid to a citizen of Bayonne.

"The last express which reached Cadiz on the 18th ult. at night, announces, among other things, that the Santissima Trinidad, the admiral's ship, of 130 guns, had gloriously sustained the attack of five of the enemy's ships; that two of the latter were sunk, and three others very roughly handled. On her side, the Santissima Trinidad lost 400 men, and was obliged to be towed into Cadiz.

It is added, that Don Navia's division instantly sailed from Cadiz, to join the grand fleet, consisting of about 25 ships of the line. It is said, that Jervis had only 19. We have nothing official on this head; but every thing announces that the Spanish fleet was in a good train, and that the English admiral was endeavoring to get into Lisbon."

VIENNA, February 25.

Since the arrival here of the archduke Charles, several military councils have been held, at which the general Bellegarde and Mack were present.

It was reported, that his royal highness would set out again this day for the Italian army accompanied by general Bellegarde; but his departure is again deferred.

There is a report likewise of the archduke Albert of Sax-Teschen, and other generals, taking the command of that army, assisted by general Mack; at least it appears that the archduke Charles is not very willing to leave his brave army on the Rhine.

The representation which the archduke made to his Imperial majesty, of the situation of the Italian army, was certainly not such as might have been wished. General Alvinzi has applied for leave to resign, on account of ill health; but this has not been granted him. A great number of the officers will be either dismissed, or brought to a court-martial.

The French appear to wait for fresh reinforcements before they begin their operations on the frontiers of the Tyrol and the Friuli. They have already 16,000 men in the vicinity of Treves and Cassel Franco.

The weather has been extremely favourable for their operations, and the Laguna, or shallows of the sea, at Venice, is almost entirely dry.

The Austrian army in Italy has begun again to advance, and has removed its head quarters at Udine to Conegliano, on the Piava.

The nobility here have subscribed a sum of 50,000 florins, which they propose presenting to his royal highness the archduke Charles, to be distributed to the sick and wounded of the last campaign on the Rhine.

Field-marshal Wurmser, and lieutenant-general count Canto d'Yries, late commandant of Italy, are expected here. The garrison of Mantua, after it has been exchanged, will go into quarters at Prague and Vienna, and will receive double garrison pay, on account of their brave defence of Mantua.

BOTZEN, February 19.

The French, it is reported, are now carrying off their artillery from Trent and Roveredo, and appear as if they intended to evacuate those places.

The army under general Alvinzi, which is now above 40,000 strong, has broken up from Gortz, and has debited by the road of Pontafel.

The monastery of Seeben is fortified, and artillery has been mounted on the batteries erected without the town.

Recruits for the militia are pouring in on all sides—it is said that 25,000 Tyrolese have offered their service since the arrival of the archduke Charles.

INSBRUCK, February 22.

Field-marshal lieut. count Mercanton, the commander under the archduke Charles on the Rhine, will now take the command of the army in the Tyrol.

We have this day received advice, that an important action has taken place on the Piava, between our troops and those of enemy; after which the former advanced to Treviso.

The republicans are supposed to have suffered considerably, as a great number of them wounded are brought to Vicenza and Bassano.

LONDON, March 21.

The Hamburg mail, which became due yesterday, has not yet arrived: but a Dutch paper received on Saturday, makes mention of a farther suspension of hostilities on the Rhine, in consequence of some negotiations carrying on among certain northern powers. This news, however, it is to be understood, is of French origin. Commotions still continued in the interior of the Dutch provinces, and the sailors, in particular, were uncommonly clamorous for peace. The ships of war, it is said, are very ill manned.

The more prominent reports of the day are—that negotiations for peace are again pending, and it is moreover said, that our ministry have privately dispatched a person to Paris on business of this description. The name of this agent is even given—the count D'Arceville. We merely mention the above as a rumour, resting on very slender authority.

A vessel arrived from Lisbon, which port it left on the 5th inst. brings a positive statement that the Spanish fleet had not appeared at sea since the late action. A reinforcement of three 74's, is said to have been sent out from Cadiz on the first report (said to be erroneous) being received here of the battle, but this only kept to sea to protect and assist the disabled ships into port.

It was understood at Lisbon, that the Santissima Trinidad did not reach Cadiz till 30 days after the engagement, and was then, when last seen off this port, in so shattered a state, that it was thought she must be laid up as a hulk.

The British fleet at Lisbon was positively refused for sea, as were the captured ships; great exertions were also using to get in early readiness a Portuguese squadron of considerable force.

A Spanish army was reported to be assembling on the frontiers of Portugal, but few apprehensions were entertained of any immediate serious consequences. The war was understood to be universally unpopular in Spain, in several provinces of which kingdom, there had been insurrections, particularly in Catalonia, where the general wish was for a change of ministry.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.

THE LAUNCH.

Yesterday, at 5 minutes past 3 o'clock, the United States frigate was launched from the dock-yard of Mr. Joshua Humphreys, in a manner which does great honour to the conductors. The descent from her ways was gradual and uniform, and her appearance in the water truly elegant.—It may naturally be supposed that a scene so novel and so interesting, would draw together an immense concourse of spectators, and the predictions of the day seemed to give full vent to the flattering prospect of an American navy. On

this occasion, the artillery and other uniform companies, together with the regular corps, were paraded. The adjacent parts of the river were crowded with vessels of different description, and the stages and house-tops surrounding the dock-yard, were covered with citizens of every age and sex. The entrance of the United States into her defined element was announced by a federal discharge from the artillery, and the united felicitations of near twenty thousand spectators.

This is perhaps the largest and completest frigate ever built—and, though intended to carry only 44 guns, is as large as a 64 gun ship.

After the launch the ship carpenters and masts sat down in the ship-yard to a collation—and the remaining part of the day was spent in the utmost festivity.

We had flattered ourselves that the day would have passed without any calamitous accident—we have, however, the painful task of announcing the melancholy exit of a youth, whose amiable qualities promised a valuable acquisition to society.—A lad, about 16 years of age, apprentice to a fisher-smith, in stepping from the deck of the frigate to the wharf, fell into the river, and was unfortunately drowned.

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois, dated April 10.

"Our situation in St. Domingo has become truly brilliant. Every where we are victorious, and cultivation and commerce flourish once again; especially since the commissioners have determined to rent out the plantations.

"You will see in the news-papers that accompany this, that the eastern mountains of the French part of St. Domingo, are totally freed from the Brigands. The English and emigrants have been every where either cut to pieces or completely routed. The count Ed. de Rouvray has been beaten. He had a musket ball through his hat. He fled leaving his correspondence, of which you will find extracts in the papers annexed. Banique has been evacuated. The English and emigrants before leaving it set fire to it, and assassinated the Spaniards who were there.

"General Toussaint L'Ouverture with an army of 20,000 men, well disciplined and well provided, has already conquered the Mirebalais. He marches towards Port-au-Prince, and is to-morrow to attack La Croix des Bouquers. General Moïse, his nephew, is to penetrate with a division of his army into the quarter of l'Arcahaye, and then to attack St. Marc; which he will perhaps find evacuated.

"But in the mean time no communication between the north and south of the colony is completely restored, and already the armies of general Toussaint, Lapierre, and Beauvais, have formed a junction to attack Port-au-Prince, I am in hopes they shall not want the treaty of peace to put us in complete possession of St. Domingo."

ANNAPODIS, May 18.

Arret of the French Executive Directory, of the 12th Ventose, March 2.

The Executive Directory having consulted the law of the 9th March, 1793, considering that the flags of neutral powers being no longer respected by the enemies of the French republic, and all the rights of men being violated to their prejudice, it is no longer permitted to the French people to fulfil towards these powers, in general, that wish which they have so often manifested, and which they will constantly entertain for the full and entire freedom of commerce and navigation, directs, among other dispositions,

1. That ships of war and privateers may stop, and bring into the ports of the republic, neutral ships, which shall be charged, in whole or in part, with merchandise belonging to the enemy.

2. That merchandise belonging to the enemy shall be declared good and lawful prizes, and be confiscated to the profit of the captors.

3. That in all cases neutral ships shall be released the moment that the merchandise seized is discharged; that the freight of it shall be paid at the rate which shall have been stipulated by the consignees; and that a just indemnity shall be granted, on account of their detention, by the tribunals competent to decide upon the validity of prizes.

4. That these tribunals shall be directed to render to send, three days after the decision, a double inventory of the merchandise to the minister of marine and another to the minister for foreign affairs.

5. That the present law, applicable to all the captures that have been made since the declaration of war, shall cease to have effect as soon as the enemy shall have declared non-feasible, although declared for the honor of the republic, the merchandise taken on board neutral ships, which shall belong to the government of the French citizens.

Having seen the law of the 27th July, 1796, which directs the foregoing law to be fully executed, having also seen the 7th article of the law of the 13th Nivose,

3d year, which enjoins all the agents of the republic to respect and observe, in all their dispositions, the treaties which unite France to the neutral powers of the continent, and to the United States of America; that this last law is not derogatory to the law of the 9th May, 1793, resolves as follows:

Art. 1. The commissaries of the Executive Directory, with the civil tribunals of the department, shall take care that, in the contests upon the validity of maritime prizes, no decision shall be founded upon the 7th article of the law of the 13th Nivose, without the minister of justice having been previously consulted, conformably to the third article of the law of the 8th Floreal, 4th year, relative to the treaties, in virtue of which neutral persons intend to withdraw themselves, by means of the first of these laws, from the execution of that of the 9th March, 1793.

2. The minister of justice shall examine whether the treaties shall submit, or whether they have been modified since the conclusion of them; there shall be furnished to them, by the minister for foreign affairs, all the documents of which they shall stand in need, and reference shall be made to the Executive Directory, as it is prescribed by the law of the 8th Floreal, 4th year.

3. The Directory remind all French citizens, that the treaty concluded on the 6th Feb. 1778, between France and the United States, has been, on the terms of the 1st article, modified of full right by that which has been concluded at London, on the 19th November, 1794, between the United States of America and England—in consequence,

1. After article 17 of the treaty of London, of the 19th Nov. 1794, all merchandise of the enemy's, or merchandise not sufficiently ascertained to be neutral, conveyed under American flags, shall be confiscated; but the ship, on board which such merchandise shall be found, shall be released, and given to the proprietor.—The commissaries of the Directory are enjoined to accelerate, by all means in their power, the decision of the contests which shall arise, either upon the validity of the captures of the cargoes, or upon freights and insurance.

2. According to the 18th article of the treaty of London, dated the 19th Nov. 1794, relative to articles declared contraband by the 24th article of the treaty dated Feb. 6, 1778, are added the following:—Ship timber, oakum, pitch, and resin, copper for sheathing vessels, sails, hemp, and cordage, and every thing which serves, directly or indirectly, to the arming and equipping of vessels, excepting bar iron and fir in planks. These articles shall be confiscated as often as they shall be destined or attempted to be carried to the enemy.

3. According to the 21st article of the treaty of London, of the above date, every American, who shall hold a commission from the enemies of France, as well as every seaman of that nation, composing the crews of the ships and vessels, shall, by this fact alone, be declared piratical, and treated as such, without suffering the party to establish that the act was the consequence of threats or violence.

4. In pursuance of the law of the 14th of Feb. 1793, the regulations of the 21st Oct. 1744, and of the 26th July, 1778, respecting the manner of vessels and neutral merchandise, shall be complied with according to their form and tenor.

Every American ship shall therefore be deemed a lawful prize, which shall not have on board a bill of lading in due form, according to the plan annexed to the treaty of the 6th Feb. 1778, the execution of which is enjoined by the 25th and 27th articles of that treaty.

5. The commissioners of the Executive Directory are required to carry into effect the penalties that attach on all clandestine attempts that may be made by Americans, or vessels belonging to any other nation, to pass as neutral, on board the vessels where the fraud is attempted to be practised, in the manner that these penalties have been repeatedly carried into effect during the present war. The penalty shall attach where the blanks in the consignments and invoices are not filled up, though signed and sealed, where the papers are in the form of letters, containing fictitious signatures, where are double passports or policies, specifying different destinations; where consignment is made to two or more factors, and where there are different receipts or papers of any kind which consign the whole, or part, of the same goods to different owners or different destinations.

6. By this article, provisions of the treaty of the 9th Primaire last, relative to freight and insurance, are repealed, as far as they apply to insurance.

7. The present treaty shall be published in the bulletin of the laws. The ministers of marine and of the colonies, of justice, and for foreign affairs, are charged with the execution of it in their respective departments.

(Signed)

REWBELL, President.
LEGARDE, Sec. Gen.

A Charge delivered to the grand jury for the district of Maryland, in the Circuit court of the United States, held at Annapolis, on the 8th of May, 1797, by the honourable James Iredell, one of the associate justices of the Supreme court of the United States.

Charge of the Grand Jury.

THE frequent returns of courts of justice necessarily occasion an appeal on the origin from which they flow. However painful such review may be to some minds, as it is an effort seeking but satisfaction and guidance. We trace the origin of our as well as of every other authority to the purest source from which any authority can be derived, the spontaneous but deliberate grant of the people themselves for whose benefit it is established. Liberty, to a considerable

degree, had subsisted in other ages and other countries, but such an exercise of it as this (notwithstanding the fanciful opinion of some ingenious writers) probably first took place in our own. The attempt was noble, and the success hitherto has been beyond all expectation. Whether liberties are to be preserved or lost, must in no small degree depend on the conduct of the people themselves.

If they wish for good laws, they must choose able and disinterested men to make them. If they wish for officers adequate to their stations, in the other departments of government, it is in their power directly or indirectly to secure them by a discreet and judicious exercise of the choice with which they are invested. If in any particular their confidence should be abused, a plain and adequate remedy is provided. After a stated interval their legislators may be changed. Without any delay, but such as the occasion must require, any public officer, who has misbehaved, is liable to trial, punishment and disgrace. To this may be added, what probably is not the weakest restraint, the general odium that must attend a manifest departure from duty in so important public employment.

The people at large having these securities for the faithful discharge of offices of public trust, it is fit that those whom they elect as their officers should have some security on their part. It is not to be presumed that men, chosen as they are, should be remarkably deficient either in ability or integrity, and therefore they have a right to expect that their conduct should not immediately be condemned, merely because some persons are ready to find fault with it. The task they have to perform is of no common magnitude both as to difficulty and importance. If in the small concerns of private life few men can conduct themselves with strict regularity and exactness, and unexpected difficulties will disconcert even the most orderly and discreet, can we conceive the path perfectly plain and obvious for the government of millions of men, who, though possessing one common and united interest, have an infinite variety of private views tending to divert them from the great object of union, even if their understandings and dispositions were perfectly alike? But if to this we add the various degrees of their understanding, their different means of improvement and information, the delusive and dangerous passions by which many are guided, the activity of bad citizens, the supineness of good, until some critical alarm alike affects both to a struggle which may endanger the government at the moment when its utmost energies are necessary, we cannot wonder at the diversity of opinion which prevails in respect to most public measures, nor at the consequences which follow from rival sentiments, too apt to disturb the temper even of the best minds, but which unavoidably give a full scope to the passions of weak, arrogant, or unprincipled men, who either make no allowances for difficulties which weak minds never perceive, or from an excess of vanity and presumption, suppose none can surmount them but themselves, or with views too base to be avowed, hesitate not to gratify malignant propensities of their own, without the slightest independent regard to the honour, the interest, or even the safety of their country. Such causes must often produce great agitation in any country, but must operate with increased and dangerous vigour in one, like our own, composed of many powerful states, to a great degree independent of each other, having either real or imaginary differences of local interest, and with little other effectual cement to bind them together, but a sense of foreign external danger, which, with respect to many, will be apt to operate but too weakly until it has increased to a magnitude which abridges and confounds them.

Considerations like these are calculated to impress upon the mind that salutary caution with which all public measures ought to be examined. If it be a point of duty or justice, we need inquire no further. Policy is out of the question: The duty must be performed—justice must be satisfied at all risks. Men would be for ever unjust, and morality would be a name, if exceptions were once admitted upon any principle whatever to a strict observance of it. If a subject of policy is in question, nothing affords greater room for real differences of opinion. The wisest men, with the best motives, have been always divided upon such questions, and always will be—because nothing is more fallible than human judgment, when it extends its views into a futurity for the greatest part to imperceptibly hid from the sight of man. All political measures must be grounded on such views, and consequently must partake of the imperfection of the grounds on which they are adopted. Diffidence, therefore, as to any point of policy, is becoming the ablest men, and in reality they are, for the most part, the best disposed to entertain it. Some mode of decision, however, must take place. Can we desire a better than that it should be such a decision as the people themselves have deliberately thought best adapted to the case? It is indeed, as well as all other political subjects, a natural and proper object of their review: for their own sake, that review ought to be conducted with temper and moderation. Before they condemn any one measure, where some measure was necessary, they ought to be very sure that a better could be adopted. None can ever be adopted without some inconveniences—Few, perhaps, without some advantages. It is the part of wisdom to weigh one against the other, and decide in favour of that measure where the advantages are greatest, the inconveniences fewest. Any other mode of considering great questions of public policy is idle and insignificant. If after all, any individual disapproves of the voice of his country, what does duty and common modesty require of him? To be perfectly confident he is right in his opinion, and those instructed, to decide as wrong? Who is the man entitled to so arrogant an estimation of his own abilities? It is aptly to determine that the measure has been

adopted from some dishonest motive? What right has any one man to charge another with dishonesty without proof? Let him prove and punish if he can—If he can do neither, but will throw our calumny at random, he must stand in the view of his fellow-citizens as a slanderer, and incur the suspicion that his readiness to suspect others of dishonourable intentions, has probably arisen from something in the texture of his own mind which led him to ascribe worthless motives as the most natural inducement of action. The part surely for every man who loves his country, but who disapproves of any public authoritative decision, is to submit to it with diffidence and respect, considering the many chances there are that his own opinion may be really wrong, though he cannot perceive it to be so; that whether it be or not he does not live in a despotic government where any one man's opinion, not even his own, is to decide for all others; and that the very basis of all republican governments in particular, is the submission of a minority to the majority, where a majority are constitutionally authorized to decide. For a man to call himself a republican while entertaining this sentiment, is folly. To be one, without acting upon it, is impossible.

Since, therefore, the plainest dictates of duty, and the principles of republicanism itself, which in their due application enoble the human mind, though nothing can more disgrace it than the abuse of them, require of us all to obey the laws of our country, it is incumbent upon us to take care that an obligation so important be not rendered merely nominal, but that every individual shall perform his share of the common trust, or answer for his neglect of it. Many instances of neglect or indifference towards it, which may have great effects on the happiness of his country, are of a nature not punishable by human laws, and the punishment of them, therefore, must be left to the conscience of the individual, and the reproach which a violation of the rules of morality, though unaccompanied by any human sanction, seldom fails to draw upon it. There are, however, others of so serious a nature, and so directly tending either to destroy or injure the society at large, that laws are provided by it for their punishment; and without such laws, and a due execution of them, no society could subsist, for an idea that all men will support voluntarily any government, however excellent, or cheerfully obey any laws, however wise, is ridiculous. But as it is of great moment to establish some laws containing penal functions, so it is also of the highest importance that the execution of these should be provided for in such a manner, as to secure as much as possible the conviction only of the guilty, leaving innocence nothing to fear. The mode of prosecution long adopted in our country probably contains this security in its utmost extent; accusation by one jury—trial by another—the trial being altogether public—witnesses adduced face to face—the prisoner under no restraint but from mere confinement—challenges to a considerable number in all capital cases to set aside jurors even for momentary dislike—the jury not being a permanent, but an occasional body, liable to be affected either as members of the community, or as individuals who may be subjected to a similar prosecution, by their own precedents—All these circumstances probably provide as great a security for innocence as is compatible with avoiding a total immunity for guilt. With us, happily, this is no theoretic speculation: None of us can remember a time when these privileges were not in a great degree familiar to us; so familiar indeed, that knowing scarcely any thing of oppressive prosecutions, but from the history of other countries, we are too apt to undervalue this inestimable blessing in our own.

To you, gentlemen, are committed prosecutions for offences against the United States. The object is the preservation of a union, without which undoubtedly we should not now be enjoying the rights of an independent people, and without the support of which it is in vain to think we can continue to enjoy them. This country has great energies for defence, and by supporting each other might defy the world. But if we dispute, if we suffer differences of opinion to corrode into enmity, jealousy to rankle into distrust, weak men to delude by their folly, abandoned men to disturb the order of society by their crimes, we must expect nothing but a fate as ruinous as it would be disgraceful, that of inviting some foreign nation to foment and take advantage of our internal discords, first making us the dupe and then the prey of an ambition we excited by our divisions, and to which those divisions if continued must inevitably give success. So critical and peculiar is our situation, that nothing can save us from this as well as every other external danger, but constant vigilance to guard against even the most distant approach of it, and being at all times ready to provide adequate means of defence. Our government is so formed, that that vigilance can always be exerted, and those means when necessary be drawn forth. To rely upon chance is not only our indispensable duty, but the only chance of securing that union of spirit and exertion without which in a moment of danger no efforts can be of any avail. For 21 years that union has preserved us through multiplied dangers, and more than once rescued us from impending ruin. I trust it will still display itself with its wonted efficacy, and that no threats, no artifices, no devotion to names without meaning, or professions without sincerity, will be capable of weakening, by any impression on a sensible people, a cement essential to their existence.

I have troubled you with this address, gentlemen, on account of the extreme importance of the matter of it at the present moment. The sentiments have flowed warmly from my heart, and I flatter myself are not unconsentaneous to your own. The present situation of our country is such as to require the exertion of all good men to support and save it. I enter into no particulars, as the legislature of the United States are on

the point of meeting, and whose decision every worthy citizen must wait with solicitude and respect. In the mean-time it is of the utmost consequence that every man should sacredly obey the laws of the country actually in being. They cannot be altered, nor the observance of them in any instance dispensed with, without the authority of the congress of the United States, in any exigence, however great, in any situation, however alarming. There is no occasion to doubt, but that the whole proceedings of that most respectable body, will be conducted with a degree of temper and modesty, suited to the important and trying situation which called them together, and that the great object of all their deliberations will be, if possible, to preserve the peace, at the same time that they maintain inviolably, the honour, the interest, and the independence of their country.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The INSPECTOR, No. XII.

*clamant perispe pudorem,
Cuius pene patres*

IS she a woman of fortune, cried Will Lively, as the company were praising Florilla who had just left the room. A matron looking lady, who had been silent the whole evening, call a look of ineffable contempt at Will, and sneeringly asked, if fortune was one of the essentials to constitute a fine woman? Thirty years ago such a question would have rendered a man for ever contemptible in the female world. But the age of delicate feeling, and refined sensibility was gone. At that period the gentlemen were candid, generous and independent. The charms of a woman consisted not in her wealth, but in the accomplishments of a cultivated understanding, and in an easy unaffected simplicity of manners. The dictates of the heart were the guides which directed the choice of both, and swayed by no mercenary selfish principle, happiness and love smiled with an auspicious eye on connubial union.

How long this lecture would have continued I cannot pretend to determine; but our female orator was interrupted by a number of gentlemen and ladies, much to the satisfaction of my friend Will, who began to turn and twist in his seat with marks of evident uneasiness. From my situation in life, it is but seldom I frequent the society of the fair; and perhaps from that circumstance the remarks I hear, make a stronger impression. On my return home I could not help revolving in my mind the conversation I had heard, and was forcibly struck with the contrast drawn by the lady in favour to her former acquaintance and disparaging to the present.

It is natural for a person in the vale of life, to retrace the scenes which have past. Fancy dwells with fond delight on the joys of our youth, and remembrance glides with an ardent imagination, whatever is pleasing to recollect, and glances lightly over every former cause of uneasiness and disquiet. This is the reason why we so often hear times, which are past, painted in such glowing colours, and characters exalted who perhaps in point of merit would have ranked only with our common acquaintance. Their virtues are exaggerated, their follies forgotten, and their additional character leaves them without a fault. This, however, is excusable. I would willingly pardon a young actor, who magnifies a play in which he acted part, and listen with pleasure to all the little ineptitudes which attended the performance. But if he tells me that the style of acting is far inferior to what it was—that my favourite performers are not to compare those who trod the stage with him; he would forfeit my claim to my confidence, and I should be inclined to suspect his veracity. Persons advanced in life are apt to consider the actions of youth with too much severity. They forget their own youthful follies, and look upon every excess or extravagance as the growth of the present age. Not an idle word, or thoughtless expression escapes them. They come into company, not to enjoy the pleasures of society, but to mar the satisfaction of others. The lecture which my friend Will received, and which discomposed him for the whole evening, he by no means deserved. He is a thoughtful, good tempered fellow, and is always happy when he can amuse or entertain the company. He certainly does not consider every word or sentiment which he utters, but he never infringes the rules of good breeding by offensive expressions or indecent behaviour. I have heard of a lady who let apart a small room in her house, which she called the *Pointing Parlour*; and whenever any of her visitors were inclined to be ill-humoured or satirical, she introduced them into this apartment, where they were left alone, until they discarded their bad humours; justly observing, that though every person had a right to indulge themselves in whatever best suited their taste or inclinations, it was not responsible to obtrude whimsies on company which they could neither partake of or approve. From observation I have made, I think this an admirable institution. Our object in going into company is to receive pleasure, from the conversation of those with whom we associate. And to introduce a subject or make a remark which gives pain to any person, is defeating the end we propose to ourselves. And however a malignant disposition may be gratified, by denigrating our absent acquaintance, or ridiculing the talents, we disappoint the pleasures of conversation, kindling the resentment of those who feel themselves injured either in their own persons, or that of their friends. And though our wit be so poignant and our repartees so keen as to silence all opposition, still when we take our leave, impressions remain behind, which at some future time we may have good cause to regret. I have seen a cruel old fellow destroy a whole evening's conversation by sneering at every thing that was

said, and when the fear of reprobation had silenced every person in company, would apply his ill nature to the fashion of the times. Miss Adams the style of tying on your petticoat—but twenty years ago it would have excited odd suspicions. This is an improvement which does honour to modern ingenuity. I am told this fashion was introduced by a certain noble princess to conceal what would not have been to her credit to be known. She certainly deserves praise for her sagacity, and many a poor damsel is no doubt under great obligations to her for the invention. Such a person as this is a real pest to society, and as the generality of houses are not so constructed as to afford a *Pointing Parlour*, I will humbly propose a few rules or regulations, which, if adopted, I think will be productive of infinite service.

1st. That no old bachelor, or other ill-natured man, in any company, shall be admitted into the young circle.

2d. That if by accident he shall hear any part of the conversation, he shall not have the liberty of making a remark on it.

3d. If cards be introduced, he shall take his seat at the table, for the whole evening, as the best way to employ him.

4th. If any old maid, or other lady, shall utter an ill-natured witicism, she shall be reprimanded by her next neighbour, without benefit of reply, as it is apprehended the heat of argument might induce her to use her hands to enforce her words.

5th. But if she traduce her friend, or scandalize any other innocent person, she shall be turned over to an old bachelor, if any in company, and if he be at cards they shall play partners the whole evening, with full liberty to revile and abuse each other as much as they please, provided they do not proceed to blows.

G.

From Boston, May 9.

VERY IMPORTANT.

Last night the ship Merchant, Bates, arrived here from London, leaving that city, since the Galeen. With some exertion we procured a paper of March 24. It has the important information, that the emperor at last confesses the necessity of an IMMEDIATE PEACE. The British king was at Windsor when the news arrived, but came with haste to London. A council was instantly held. The emperor states, that a treaty offensive and defensive, concluded between Prussia and France, in which the former promised to co-operate with his forces, had reduced him to sue for a peace to save his empire. He professes attachment to the English. Speaks of the avarice of the king of Prussia. Reviews the war—and closes with declining all further pecuniary aid.

March 23.—According to previous arrangements, the livermen of London, assembled numerously at Guildhall. A motion for an address to the king, praying him to dismiss his present ministers for ever, as an important step to the attainment of a peace, passed with but six dissentients. A motion also obtained, directing the petition to be couched in strong terms, expressive of the deepest affliction, &c.

Further accounts are narrated of the convulsions of Ireland. An action is mentioned between the regular troops, and the insurgents of the north.

May 10.

Since our last the Galeen, Mackay; Merchant, Bates, and Eliza, Davis, have arrived here from London.—By the latter we have received a Portsmouth paper as late as April 3, containing London news to Saturday evening April 1. By this it is rendered certain, that the article in the London Oracle of March 24th, announcing the promulgation of a message from the emperor to the king of Great-Britain, declaring, that "He was reduced to the fatal necessity of suing for an immediate peace to save the remaining part of his dominions, in consequence of a new treaty of alliance between Prussia and France," is at least premature, if not a speculating *Pleinair manoeuvre*. We shall give our reasons for this opinion.—In the parliamentary proceedings to the 1st April, (eight days after) no mention is made of the message; and on the 31st March our readers will find that the subject of the Imperial loan was agitated—besides, in the London papers of the 31st March, it is mentioned only as circulating in reports.

No military events of magnitude had occurred; but great preparations for hostile proceedings were making.

The people of England were meeting to petition the king to dismiss his ministers—a change of administration was talked of—measures were taking to support public credit, which were considerably retarded by the continued expectation of an invasion.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the REAL ESTATE of ZEPHANIAH TURNER, late of Charles county, deceased, situate, lying and being in Charles county aforesaid, about four miles distant from the town of Port Tobacco, and containing two hundred acres of LAND, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, by the executor, on the first day of June next, pursuant to the will of the deceased.

MARY TURNER, Executrix of Zeph. Turner.

May 10, 1797.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Saturday the 29th instant, at the Dock, for CASH.

THE ship HOPE, with all her tackle, apparel and furniture, as she now lies; her frame is of mulberry.

JOHN SANDS.

Annapolis, May 16, 1797.

To be SOLD, for CASH, on the 8th day of June next, by virtue of a writ of *fiat facias* to me directed by the honourable the judges of the General Court of the Western Shore, State of Maryland,

THREE hundred and twenty-five acres of land, called BARNARD'S PARCELS and BARNARD'S MEADOWS, lying in Anne Arundel county, near Herring creek church, the property of JOSEPH DEALE, to satisfy debts due JOHN ROOPE, and others. The sale to commence, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne Arundel county.

May 17, 1797.

JAMES MACKUBIN

Hath received

By the last arrivals from Europe,

A VERY general assortment of *Useful Goods*, among which are, felts of different lengths, and sein twine, all of which he will sell on the lowest terms for CASH, or at the usual credit, to his punctual customers.

Annapolis, May 15, 1797.

Notice.

THE Commissioners of the Tax for Prince-George's county will attend at Upper-Maryborough, on Monday the 5th day of June next, in order to make such alterations as have taken place in the property in this county since their meeting in June last, and that they will continue until the 21st day of the said month.

SAMUEL HEPBURN, Clerk.

April 17, 1797.

THE parish of WILLIAM and MARY, in Charles county, is now vacant, the vestry are desirous of employing a minister of the Protestant episcopal church, and will receive applications until the first of July next.

By order,

THOMAS HARRIS, Register.

Charles county, May 10, 1797.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Tuesday the 4th day of April last, negro NATT, he is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, very black, small crooked legs, and long feet, his upper fore teeth broad, and shows them when spoken to with a most obsequious grin, his under fore teeth are wanting; he had on a dark cloth jacket, breeches of the same, with blue waistbands; he may, however, have changed his clothing. He will probably make for Baltimore or Annapolis, or may be lurking about a Mr. Thomas Lane's, near Mount Pleasant ferry, where he has a brother, a free negro. Whoever delivers said fellow to me, near Badensburg, shall have the above reward, with reasonable expenses, or if committed to gaol, so that I get him again, the above reward.

JAMES WARING.

Prince-George's county, May 15, 1797.

THE PARISH OF ALL HALLOWS, in Anne Arundel county, being now vacant, the VESTRY will receive applications from any episcopal minister between this and Whit Sunday next.

By order of the Vestry,

JOHN JACOB, Register.

April 26, 1797.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN ALLEN THOMAS, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, to Mr. JOHN WELSH, at Leonardtown, or to the subscriber, at Annapolis.

JAMES THOMAS, Executor.

April 6, 1797.

GIDEON WHITE,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has just commenced business in the store house formerly occupied by Mr. ROBERT JOHNSON, fronting the market, where he has for sale an assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the present season, also GROCERIES, all of which he will sell at the most reduced prices.

May 3, 1797.

JOHN MUNROE,

Boot and Shoe-maker,

HAVING been some time without Morocco leather, takes this method to inform his customers, and the public in general, that he has received from London, per the *Montezuma*, a large and handsome assortment of prime Morocco leather, of various colours, fancy and plain; kid skins of different colours; Morocco and kid sandal vamps, handsomely worked; boot legs, vamps, and bend soles, and a parcel of excellent seal skins, suitable for ladies or gentlemen, all which he will make in a neat and fashionable manner, or according to direction.

He returns his sincere thanks to a generous public, and his friends in particular, for past favour, and hopes to merit a continuance of their patronage.

Annapolis, April 12, 1797.

3d year, which enjoins all the agents of the republic to respect and observe, in all their dispositions, the treaties which unite France to the neutral powers of the continent, and to the United States of America; that this last law is not derogatory to the law of the 9th May, 1793, resolves as follows:

Art. 1. The commissaries of the Executive Directory, with the civil tribunals of the department, shall take care that, in the contests upon the validity of maritime prizes, no decision shall be founded upon the 7th article of the law of the 13th Nivose, without the minister of justice having been previously consulted, conformably to the third article of the law of the 8th Floreal, 4th year, relative to the treaties, in virtue of which neutral persons intend to withdraw themselves, by means of the first of these laws, from the execution of that of the 9th March, 1793.

2. The minister of justice shall examine whether the treaties shall subsist, or whether they have been modified since the conclusion of them; there shall be furnished to them, by the minister for foreign affairs, all the documents of which they shall stand in need, and reference shall be made to the Executive Directory, as it is prescribed by the law of the 8th Floreal, 4th year.

3. The Directory remind all French citizens, that the treaty concluded on the 6th Feb. 1778, between France and the United States, has been, on the terms of the 2d article, modified of full right by that which has been concluded at London, on the 19th November, 1794, between the United States of America and England—in consequence.

4. After article 17 of the treaty of London, of the 19th Nov. 1794, all merchandise of the enemy's, or merchandise not sufficiently ascertained to be neutral, conveyed under American flags, shall be confiscated; but the ship, on board which such merchandise shall be found, shall be released, and given to the proprietor.—The commissaries of the Directory are enjoined to accelerate, by all means in their power, the decision of the contests which shall arise, either upon the validity of the captures of the cargoes, or upon freights and insurance.

5. According to the 18th article of the treaty of London, dated the 19th Nov. 1794, relative to articles declared contraband by the 24th article of the treaty dated Feb. 6, 1778, are added the following:—Ship timber, datum, pitch, and resin, copper for sheathing vessels, sails, hemp, and cordage, and every thing which serves, directly or indirectly, to the arming and equipping of vessels, excepting bar iron and fir in planks. These articles shall be confiscated as often as they shall be defined or attempted to be carried to the enemy.

6. According to the 21st article of the treaty of London, of the above date, every American, who shall hold a commission from the enemies of France, as well as every seaman of that nation, composing the crews of the ships and vessels, shall, by this fact alone, be declared piratical, and treated as such, without suffering the party to establish that the act was the consequence of threats or violence.

7. In pursuance of the law of the 14th of Feb. 1793, the regulations of the 21st Oct. 1744, and of the 26th July, 1778, respecting the manner of vessels and neutral merchandise, shall be complied with according to their form and tenor.

Every American ship shall therefore be deemed a lawful prize, which shall not have on board a bill of lading in due form, according to the plan annexed to the treaty of the 6th Feb. 1778, the execution of which is enjoined by the 25th and 27th articles of that treaty.

8. The commissaries of the Executive Directory are required to carry into effect the penalties that attach on all clandestine attempts that may be made by Americans, or vessels belonging to any other nation, to pass as neutral, on board the vessels where the fraud is attempted to be practised, in the manner that these penalties have been repeatedly carried into effect during the present war. The penalty shall attach where the blanks in the consignments and invoices are not filled up, though signed and sealed, where the papers are in the form of letters, containing fictitious signatures, where are double passports or policies, specifying different destinations; where consignment is made to two or more factors, and where there are different receipts or papers of any kind which consign the whole, or part, of the same goods to different owners or different destinations.

9. By this article, provisions of the treaty of the 9th Primaire last, relative to freight and insurance, are repealed, as far as they apply to insurance.

10. The present treaty shall be published in the bulletin of the laws. The ministers of marine and of the colonies, of justice, and for foreign affairs, are charged with the execution of it in their respective departments.

(Signed) REWBELL, President.
LEGARDE, Sec. Gen.

A Charge delivered to the grand jury for the district of Maryland, in the Circuit court of the United States, held at Annapolis, on the 8th of May, 1797, by the honourable James Iredell, one of the associate justices of the Supreme court of the United States.

Charge of the Grand Jury.

THE frequent returns of courts of justice necessarily occasion us to reflect on the origin from which they flow. However painful such review may be to some persons, to us it can afford nothing but satisfaction and gratitude. We trace the origin of ours as well as of every other authority to the purest source from which any authority can be derived, the spontaneous but deliberate grant of the people themselves, for whose benefit it is established. Liberty, to a considerable

degree, had subsisted in other ages and other countries, but such an exercise of it as this (notwithstanding the fanciful opinion of some ingenious writers) probably first took place in our own. The attempt was noble, and the success hitherto has been beyond all expectation. Whether its blessings are to be preserved or lost, must in no small degree depend on the conduct of the people themselves.

If they wish for good laws, they must choose able and disinterested men to make them. If they wish for officers adequate to their stations, in the other departments of government, it is in their power directly or indirectly to secure them by a discreet and judicious exercise of the choice with which they are invested. If in any particular their confidence should be abused, a plain and adequate remedy is provided. After a stated interval their legislators may be changed. Without any delay, but such as the occasion must require, any public officer, who has misbehaved, is liable to trial, punishment and disgrace. To this may be added, what probably is not the weakest restraint, the general odium that must attend a manifest departure from duty in an important public employment.

The people at large having these securities for the faithful discharge of offices of public trust, it is fit that those whom they select as their officers should have some security on their part. It is not to be presumed that men, chosen as they are, should be remarkably deficient either in ability or integrity, and therefore they have a right to expect that their conduct should not immediately be condemned, merely because some persons are ready to find fault with it. The task they have to perform is of no common magnitude both as to difficulty and importance. If in the small concerns of private life few men can conduct themselves with strict regularity and exactness, and unexpected difficulties will disconcert even the most orderly and discreet, can we conceive the path perfectly plain and obvious for the government of millions of men, who, though possessing one common and united interest, have an infinite variety of private views tending to divert them from the great object of union, even if their understandings and dispositions were perfectly alike? But if to this we add the various degrees of their understanding, their different means of improvement and information, the delusive and dangerous passions by which many are guided, the activity of bad citizens, the sapientness of good, until some critical alarm alike actuates both to a struggle which may endanger the government at the moment when its utmost energies are necessary, we cannot wonder at the diversity of opinion which prevails in respect to most public measures, nor at the consequences which follow from rival sentiments, too apt to disturb the temper even of the best minds, but which unavoidably give a full scope to the passions of weak, arrogant, or unprincipled men, who either make no allowances for difficulties which weak minds never perceive, or from an excess of vanity and presumption, suppose none can surmount them but themselves, or with views too base to be avowed, hesitate not to gratify malignant propensities of their own, without the slightest independent regard to the honour, the interest, or even the safety of their country. Such causes must often produce great agitation in any country, but must operate with increased and dangerous vigour in one, like our own, composed of many powerful states, to a great degree independent of each other, having either real or imaginary differences of local interest, and with little other effectual cement to bind them together, but a sense of foreign external danger, which, with respect to many, will be apt to operate but too weakly until it has increased to a magnitude which astonishes and confounds them.

Considerations like these are calculated to impress upon the mind that salutary caution with which all public measures ought to be examined. If it be a point of duty or justice, we need inquire no further. Policy is out of the question: The duty must be performed—justice must be satisfied at all risks. Men would be for ever unjust, and morality would be a name, if exceptions were once admitted upon any principle whatever to a strict observance of it. If a subject of policy is in question, nothing affords greater room for real differences of opinion. The wisest men, with the best motives, have been always divided upon such questions, and always will be—because nothing is more fallible than human judgment, when it extends its views into a futurity for the greatest part so impenetrably hid from the sight of man. All political measures must be grounded on such views, and consequently must partake of the imperfection of the grounds on which they are adopted. Diffidence, therefore, as to any point of policy, is becoming the ablest men, and in reality they are, for the most part, the best disposed to entertain it. Some mode of decision, however, must take place. Can we desire a better than that it should be such a decision as the people themselves have deliberately thought best adapted to the case? It is indeed, as well as all other political subjects, a natural and proper object of their review; for their own sake, that review ought to be conducted with temper and moderation. Before they condemn any one measure, where some measure was necessary, they ought to be very sure that a better could be adopted. None can ever be adopted without some inconveniences—Few, perhaps, without some advantages. It is the part of wisdom to weigh one against the other, and decide in favour of that measure where the advantages are greatest, the inconveniences fewest. Any other mode of considering great questions of public policy is idle and insignificant. If after all, any individual disapproves of the voice of his country, what does duty and common modesty require of him? To be perfectly contented he is right in his opinion, and those intrusted, to decide are wrong? Who is the man entitled to so arrogate an estimation of his own abilities? Is he really to determine that the measure has been

adopted from some dishonest motive? What right has any one man to charge another with dishonesty without proof? Let him prove and punish if he can—If he can do neither, but will throw out calumny as random, he must stand in the view of his fellow-citizens as a slanderer, and incur the suspicion that his readiness to suspect others of dishonourable intention, has probably arisen from something in the texture of his own mind which led him to ascribe worthless motives as the most natural inducement of action. The part surely for every man who loves his country, but who disapproves of any public authoritative decision, is to submit to it with diffidence and respect, considering the many chances there are that his own opinion may be really wrong, though he cannot perceive it to be so; that whether it be or not he does not live in a despotic government where any one man's opinion, not even his own, is to decide for all others; and that the very basis of all republican governments in particular, is, the submission of a minority to the majority, where a majority are constitutionally authorized to decide. For a man to call himself a republican with an entertaining this sentiment, is folly. To be one, without acting upon it, is impossible.

Since, therefore, the plainest dictates of duty, and the principles of republicanism itself, which in their due application ennoble the human mind, though nothing can more disgrace it than the abuse of them, require of us all to obey the laws of our country, it is incumbent on us to take care that an obligation so important be not rendered merely nominal, but that every individual shall perform his share of the common trust, or answer for his neglect of it. Many instances of neglect or indifference towards it, which may have great effects on the happiness of his country, are of a nature not punishable by human laws, and the punishment of them, therefore, must be left to the conscience of the individual, and the reproach which a violation of the rules of morality, though unaccompanied by any human sanction, seldom fails to draw upon it. There are, however, others of so serious a nature, and so directly tending either to destroy or injure the society at large, that laws are provided by it for their punishment; and without such laws, and a due execution of them, no society could subsist, for an idea that all men will support voluntarily any government, however excellent, or cheerfully obey any laws, however wise, is ridiculous. But as it is of great moment to establish some laws containing penal sanctions, so it is also of the highest importance that the execution of these should be provided for in such a manner, as to secure as much as possible the conviction only of the guilty, leaving innocence nothing to fear. The mode of prosecution long adopted in our country probably contains this security in its utmost extent; accusation by one jury—trial by another—the trial being altogether public—witnesses adduced face to face—the prisoner under no restraints but from mere confinement—challenges to a considerable number in all capital cases to let aside jurors even for momentary dislike—the jury not being a permanent, but an occasional body, liable to be affected either as members of the community, or as individuals who may be subjected to a similar prosecution, by their own precedents—All these circumstances probably provide as great a security for innocence as is compatible with avoiding a total immunity for guilt. With us, happily, there is no theoretic speculation: None of us can remember a time when these privileges were not in a great degree familiar to us; so familiar indeed, that knowing scarcely any thing of oppressive prosecutions, but from the history of other countries, we are too apt to undervalue this inestimable blessing in our own.

To you, gentlemen, are committed prosecutions for offences against the United States. The object is the preservation of a union, without which undoubtedly we should not now be enjoying the rights of an independent people, and without the support of which it is in vain to think we can continue to enjoy them. This country has great energies for defence, and by supporting each other might defy the world. But if we dispute, if we suffer differences of opinion to corrode into enmity, jealousy to rankle into distrust, weak men to delude by their folly, abandoned men to disturb the order of society by their crimes, we must expect nothing but a fate as ruinous as it would be disgraceful, that of inviting some foreign nation to ferment and take advantage of our internal discords, first making us the dupe and then the prey of an ambition we excited by our divisions, and to which those divisions if continued must inevitably give success. So critical and peculiar is our situation, that nothing can save us from this as well as every other external danger, but constant vigilance to guard against even the most distant approach of it, and being at all times ready to provide adequate means of defence. Our government is so founded, that that vigilance can always be exerted, and those means when necessary be drawn forth. To rely upon these is not only our indispensable duty, but the only chance of securing that union of spirit and exertion without which in a moment of danger no efforts can be of any avail. For 21 years that union has preserved us through multiplied dangers, and more than once rescued us from impending ruin. I trust it will still display itself with its wonted efficacy, and that no threats, no artifices, no devotion to names without meaning, or professions without sincerity, will be capable of weakening, by any impression on a sensible people, a cement essential to their existence.

I have troubled you with this address, gentlemen, on account of the extreme importance of the matter of it at the present moment. The sentiments have flowed warmly from my heart, and I flatter myself are not ungenerous to your own. The present situation of our country is such as to require the exertion of all good men to support and save it. I enter into no particulars, as the legislature of the United States are on

the point of meeting, and the whole decision every worthy citizen must wait with solicitude and respect. In the mean-time it is of the utmost consequence that every man should sacredly obey the laws of the country actually in being. They cannot be altered, nor the observance of them in any instance dispensed with, without the authority of the congress of the United States, in any exigence, however great, in any situation, however alarming. There is no occasion to doubt, but that the whole proceedings of that most respectable body, will be conducted with a degree of temper and modesty, suited to the important and trying situation which called them together, and that the great object of all their deliberations will be, if possible, to preserve the peace, at the same time that they maintain inviolably, the honour, the interest, and the independence of their country.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The INSPECTOR, No. XII.

clamant perisſe pudorem,

Candi pene pudorem

IS the a woman of fortune, cried Will Lively, as the company were praising Florilla who had just left the room. A matron looking lady, who had been silent the whole evening, call a look of ineffable contempt at Will, and sneeringly asked, if fortune was one of the essentials to constitute a fine woman? Thirty years ago such a question would have rendered a man for ever contemptible in the female world. But the age of delicate feeling, and refined sensibility was gone. At that period the gentlemen were candid, generous and independent. The charms of a woman consisted not in her wealth, but in the accomplishments of a cultivated understanding, and in an easy unaffected simplicity of manners. The dictates of the heart were the guides which directed the choice of both, and governed by no mercenary selfish principle, happiness and love smiled with an auspicious eye on connubial union.

How long this lecture would have continued I cannot pretend to determine; but our female orator was interrupted by a number of gentlemen and ladies, much to the satisfaction of my friend Will, who began to turn and twist in his seat with marks of evident uneasiness. From my situation in life it is but seldom I frequent the society of the fair; and perhaps from that circumstance the remarks I hear, make a stronger impression. On my return home I could not help revolving in my mind the conversation I had heard, and was forcibly struck with the contrast drawn by the lady in favour to her former acquaintance and disparaging to the present.

It is natural for a person in the vale of life, to retrace the scenes which have past. Fancy dwells with good delight on the joys of our youth, and remembrance gilds with an ardent imagination, whatever is pleasing to recollect, and glances lightly over every former cause of uneasiness and disquiet. This is the reason why we so often hear times, which are past, painted in such glowing colours, and characters exalted who perhaps in point of merit would have ranked only with our common acquaintance. Their virtues are exaggerated, their follies forgotten, and their additional character leaves them without a fault. This, however, is excusable. I would willingly pardon an aged actor, who magnifies a play in which he acted a part, and listen with pleasure to all the little incidents which attended the performance. But if he tells me that the style of acting is far inferior to what it was—that my favourite performers are not to compare to those who trod the stage with him; he would forfeit every claim to my confidence, and I should be inclined to suspect his veracity. Persons advanced in life are apt to consider the actions of youth with too much severity. They forget their own youthful follies, and look upon every excess or extravagance as the growth of the present day. Not an idle word, or thoughtless expression escapes them. They come into company, not to enjoy the pleasures of society, but to mar the satisfaction of others. The lecture which my friend Will received, and which discomposed him for the whole evening, he by no means deserved. He is a thoughtful good tempered fellow, and is always happy when he can amuse or entertain the company. He certainly does not consider every word or sentiment which he utters, but he never infringes the rules of good breeding by offensive expressions or indecent behaviour. I have heard of a lady who let apart a small room in her house, which she called the *Pointing Parlor*; and whenever any of her visitors were inclined to be ill-humoured or satirical, she introduced them into this apartment, where they were left alone, until they dissipated their bad humours; justly observing, that though every person had a right to indulge themselves in whatever best suited their taste or inclination, it was unreasonable to obtrude whimsies on company which they could neither partake of or approve. From this observation I have made, I think this an admirable institution. Our object in going into company is to receive pleasure, from the conversation of those with whom we associate. And to introduce a subject of like a remark which gives pain to any person, is defeating the end we propose to ourselves. And however a malignant disposition may be gratified, by degrading our absent acquaintance, or ridiculing the present, we disappoint the pleasures of conversation, kindling the resentment of those who feel themselves injured either in their own persons, or that of their friends. And though our wit be so poignant and so repartee so keen as to silence all opposition, still when we take our leave, impressions remain behind, which at some future time we may have good cause to regret.

I have seen a crafty old fellow destroy a whole evening's conversation by sneering at every thing that was

said, and when the fear of reprobation had silenced every person in company, would apply his ill nature to the fashion of the times. Miss I admit the style of tying on your petticoat—but twenty years ago it would have excited odd suspicions. This is an improvement which does honour to modern ingenuity. I am told this fashion was introduced by a certain noble princess to conceal what would not have been to her credit to be known. She certainly deserves praise for her sagacity, and many a poor dastard is no doubt under great obligations to her for the invention. Such a person as this is a real pest to society, and as the generality of houses are not so constructed as to afford a *Pointing Parlor*, I will humbly propose a few rules or regulations, which, if adopted, I think will be productive of infinite service.

1st. That no old bachelor, or other ill natured man, in any company, shall be admitted into the young circle.

2d. That if by accident he shall hear any part of the conversation, he shall not have the liberty of making a remark on it.

3d. If cards be introduced, he shall take his seat at the table, for the whole evening, as the best way to employ him.

4th. If any old maid, or other lady, shall utter an ill-natured witticism, she shall be reprimanded by her next neighbour, without benefit of reply, as it is apprehended the heat of argument might induce her to use her hands to enforce her words.

5th. But if she introduce her friend, or scandalize any other innocent person, she shall be turned over to an old bachelor, if any in company, and if he be at cards they shall play partners the whole evening, with full liberty to revile and abuse each other as much as they please, provided they do not proceed to blows.

G.

From Boston, May 9.

VERY IMPORTANT.

Last night the ship Merchant, Bates, arrived here from London, leaving that city, since the Galen. With some exertion we procured a paper of March 24. It has the important information, that the emperor at last confesses the necessity of an IMMEDIATE PEACE. The British king was at Windsor when the news arrived, but came with haste to London. A council was instantly held. The emperor states, that a treaty offensive and defensive, concluded between Prussia and France, in which the former promised to co-operate with his forces, had reduced him to sue for a peace to save his empire. He professes attachment to the English. Speaks of the avarice of the king of Prussia. Reviews the war—and closes with declining all further pecuniary aid.

March 23.—According to previous arrangements, the livermen of London, assembled numerously at Guildhall. A motion for an address to the king, praying him to dismiss his present ministers for ever, as an important step to the attainment of a peace, passed with but six dissentients. A motion also obtained, directing the petition to be couched in strong terms, expressive of the deepest affliction, &c.

Further accounts are narrated of the convulsions of Ireland. An action is mentioned between the regular troops, and the insurgents of the north.

May 10.

Since our last the Galen, Mackay; Merchant, Bates, and Eliza, Davis, have arrived here from London.—By the latter we have received a Portsmouth paper as late as April 3, containing London news to Saturday evening April 1. By this it is rendered certain, that the article in the London Oracle of March 24th, announcing the promulgation of a message from the emperor to the king of Great-Britain, declaring, that "He was reduced to the fatal necessity of suing for an immediate peace to save the remaining part of his dominions, in consequence of a new treaty of alliance between Prussia and France," is at least premature, if not a speculating *Plein* manoeuvre. We shall give our reasons for this opinion.—In the parliamentary proceedings to the 1st April, (eight days after) no mention is made of the message; and on the 31st March our readers will see that the subject of the Imperial loan was agitated—besides, in the London papers of the 31st March, it is mentioned only as circulating in reports.

No military events of magnitude had occurred; but great preparations for hostile proceedings were making.

The people of England were meeting to petition the king to dismiss his ministers—a change of administration was talked of—measures were taken to support public credit, which were considerably retarded by the continued expectation of an invasion.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the REAL ESTATE of ZEPHANIAH TURNER, late of Charles county, deceased, situate, lying and being in Charles county aforesaid, about four miles distant from the town of Port Tobacco, and containing two hundred acres of LAND, will be EXPOSED TO PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, by the executrix, on the first day of June next, pursuant to the will of the deceased.

MARY TURNER, Executrix of Zeph. Turner.

May 10, 1797.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Saturday the 10th instant, at the Dock, for CASH.

THE sloop HOPE, with all her tackle, apparel and furniture, as she now lies; her frame is of mulberry.

JOHN SANDS.

Annapolis, May 10, 1797.

To be SOLD, for CASH, on the 8th day of June next, by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* to me directed by the honorable the judges of the General Court of the Western Shore, State of Maryland,

THREE hundred and twenty nine acres of land, called BARNESBARD PARCELS and BARNESBARD MEADOWS, lying in Anne Arundel county, near Herring creek church, the property of JOSEPH DEALS, to satisfy debts due JOHN ROOZAR, and others. The sale to commence, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne Arundel county.

May 17, 1797.

JAMES MACKUBIN

Hath received,

By the last arrivals from Europe,

A VERY general assortment of fashionable Goods, among which are, felns of different lengths, and felt twine, all of which he will sell on the lowest terms for CASH, or at the usual credit, to his punctual customers.

Annapolis, May 15, 1797.

Notice.

THE Commissioners of the Tax for Prince-George's county will attend at Upper Marlborough, on Monday the 5th day of June next, in order to make such alterations as have taken place in the property in this county since their meeting in June last, and that they will continue until the 21st day of the said month.

SAMUEL HEPBURN, Clerk.

April 17, 1797.

THE parish of WILLIAM and MARY, in Charles county, is now vacant, the vestry are desirous of employing a minister of the Protestant episcopal church, and will receive applications until the first of July next.

By order,

THOMAS HARRIS, Register.

Charles county, May 10, 1797.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Tuesday the 4th day of April last, negro NATT, he is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, very black, small crooked legs, and long feet, his upper fore teeth broad, and shews them when spoken to with a most obsequious grin, his under fore teeth are wanting; he had on a dark cloth jacket, breeches of the same, with blue waistbands; he may, however, have changed his clothing. He will probably make for Baltimore or Annapolis, or may be lurking about a Mr. Thomas Lane's, near Mount Pleasant ferry, where he has a brother, a free negro. Whoever delivers said fellow to me, near Badensburg, shall have the above reward, with reasonable expences, or if committed to gaol, so that I get him again, the above reward.

JAMES WARING.

Prince-George's county, May 15, 1797.

THE PARISH of ALL HALLOWS, in Anne Arundel county, being now vacant, the VESTRY will receive applications from any episcopal minister between this and Whit Sunday next.

By order of the Vestry,

JOHN JACOB, Register.

April 26, 1797.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN ALLEN THOMAS, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, to Mr JOHN WELSH, at Leonard-town, or to the subscriber, at Annapolis.

JAMES THOMAS, Executor.

April 6, 1797.

GIDEON WHITE,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has just commenced business in the store house formerly occupied by Mr. ROBERT JOHNSON, fronting the market, where he has for sale an assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the present season, also GROCERIES, all of which he will sell at the most reduced prices.

May 3, 1797.

JOHN MUNROE,

Boot and Shoe-maker,

HAVING been some time without Morocco leather, takes this method to inform his customers, and the public in general, that he has received from London, per the Montezuma, a large and handsome assortment of prime Morocco leather, of various colours, fancy and plain; kid skins of different colours; Morocco and kid sandal vamps, handseemly worked; boot legs, vamps, and bend soles, and a parcel of excellent seal skins, suitable for ladies or gentlemen, all which he will make in a neat and fashionable manner, or according to direction.

He returns his sincere thanks to a generous public, and his friends in particular, for past favours, and hopes to merit a continuance of their patronage.

Annapolis, April 12, 1797.

Lands to be Rented in Culpeper county, Virginia, for a term of Years.

ABOUT 4000 acres of excellent farming land. The tenements are to be taken either in the woods or on highly improved open lands, with comfortable dwelling-houses to each tenement, as the tenant may choose. These lands are in the highest estimation for fertility, and have been cultivated with success.

They are sixty from Alexandria, forty miles from Dumfries, and thirty-two miles from Fredericksburg and Falmouth; in the vicinity of six considerable manufacturing mills. Meadow lands, and wood, is conveniently attached to each tenement, and no tenement will exceed two hundred acres. The country is high and healthy, and the lands consist of the very finest low grounds, and excellent red oak and hickory; high ground adjoining them.

It will be expedient for those who wish to become tenants, to view the lands previous to the first day of July next, on which day the proprietors will attend at the Blkwood mill, in the county aforesaid, to meet and grant leases to all those who wish to become tenants. It is expected that sufficient evidences of responsibility and good character, will, in every case, accompany an application—for no person will be treated with who does not produce the same.

ROBERT BEVERLEY, Junior.
CARTER BEVERLEY,
WILLIAM KNOX,
THOMAS T. KNOX.

Culpeper county, April 26.

George-town Bridge Company.

Extract of an act passed by the legislature of the State of Maryland, on the 20th December, 1791, entitled, An act for erecting a bridge over Patowmack river.

AND be it enacted, that the said directors, or "any two of them, shall and may require "any sum or sums of money, in equal proportion, "from each and every proprietor, as may from time "to time be necessary for carrying on the building "of the said bridge, and, after giving three months "public notice, it shall and may be lawful for the "directors to sue for and recover, in the name of the "company, such unpaid requisition, with all costs and "charges incidental thereto, and legal interest thereon "from the time the same should have been paid; "and the neglect or refusal to pay any such requisition, after public notice shall have been given at "least for three months in all the news-papers herein "before enumerated, shall have the effect to forfeit "all preceding payments made on the share or shares "so neglected or refused to be paid, to the use and "benefit of the company."

The above extract is published for the information of such of the stockholders as have not complied with the requisitions heretofore made; they are as follow: On the 1st Nov. 1795, 20 dolls. on the 10th May, 1796, 40 dolls. on the 20th July, 1796, 40 dolls. on the 1st Sept. 1796, 40 dolls. and on the 1st Nov. 1796, 60 dolls. Caution is now given, that after the expiration of the time limited for the continuance of this advertisement (three months) the law will be carried into rigid and complete effect against all the delinquents.

By order of the Directors,
WALTER SMITH, Treasurer.
George-town, May 1, 1797.

Charles Paris, Clock and Watch-Maker,

HAS received a fresh assortment of Gold, Silver, and Gilt warranted WATCHES, Gold, Gilt, and Steel Chains, Seals, and Keys, with a variety of other articles in his line.

He likewise carries on the Silversmith's business, in all its branches.

N. B. The highest price given for Old Silver.

In CHANCERY, May 4, 1797.
Leah Townsend vs. *John Townsend*
The object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of *JOSEPH TOWNSEND*, deceased, late of Worcester county, for the payment of his just debts; it states that the said *JOSEPH TOWNSEND* resides in the state of Delaware; it is, on motion of the complainant, adjudged and ordered, that the cause be brought on for trial, and that the defendant be required to appear on or before the 1st day of October next, to show cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Duval & Rigby,

BEG leave to inform the public, and their friends, that they have taken the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Alexander, in Cornhill-street, where they have just received, and offer for sale, a great assortment of GOODS, suited to the present season; they have also an excellent assortment of GROCERIES, which they will sell on the most reduced prices for cash.

For SALE,

A NEW area of LAND, adjoining the College Green, very suitable for clover lot. Apply to W. ALEXANDER.

In CHANCERY, April 15, 1797.
THOMAS HOWE RIDGATE, deceased, amongst such of the said *RIDGATE*'s creditors as shall then have exhibited their claims, and established them to the chancellor's satisfaction, provided a copy of this order be inserted at least once in each of three successive weeks in the City Gazette and in the Maryland Gazette, before the end of May next.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

The thorough bred running HORSE LAMPLIGHTER,

Will stand the ensuing season at Mount-Air, near Piscataway, in the State of Maryland, to cover mares at the moderate price of four guineas the season, the money to be sent when the mares are taken away, and the season to end the 10th of August next. Good and extensive pasturage at half a dollar per week for the mares, and the greatest care taken of them, but will not be liable for accidents or escapes.

LAMPLIGHTER is a beautiful Bay, upwards of fifteen hands and an half high; elegantly formed, and possessed of as many running points as any horse on the continent. His extraordinary performances on the turf at the Bowling Green, October, 1793; at five years old; when opposed to and beat the two celebrated running horses Belle-Air and Camilla, justly entitle him to be ranked among the best running horses ever known in this country; his colts show he is inferior to no horse as a foal getter.

Lamplighter was got by Hart's imported horse Old Medley, his dam by Lonsdale, out of col. Braxton's imported mare Kitty Pither.

The bay horse Lonsdale was got by Jolly Roger, out of a bay mare bought of Sir John Ramsden, baronet, late lord Lonsdale's, she was got by Monkey, her dam by lord Lonsdale's black Arabian, her grand-dam by lord Lonsdale's bay Arabian, her great-grand-dam by Coney Skins, her great-great-grand-dam by Dodsworth, out of the younger of the two royal mares bought of Mr. Darcy by the first lord Lonsdale.

N. B. Mr. Darcy was master of the horse to King William.

EDWARD EDELEN.

Mount-Air, April 10, 1797.

ALL persons having claims against WILLIAM CRANDELL, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to make them known to JOSEPH McCENRY, or the subscriber, on or before Saturday the 27th of this month, and to meet on that day in person at Prg. Point.

The subscriber's object for requesting a meeting is, to ascertain the amount of the debts, and make some proposals to the creditors towards the settlement of the same, which may perhaps save them much trouble and expense.

NATHAN SMITH, Administrator.

May 10, 1797.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Charles county, near Port Tobacco, a young negro man named JESS, about twenty-one or twenty-two years of age, is a spare, sprightly, well looking black fellow, about five feet nine inches high, has a remarkable scar on one of his wrists. Whoever takes up said fellow, and delivers him to the subscriber, or secures him so that I get him again, shall be entitled to TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

JOHN CHAPMAN.

May 6, 1797.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 10th of April, a negro woman who says her name is ANNE, she is about five feet five inches high, chunky built; her clothing is a calico gown, brown stuff petticoat, and white linen apron. Her owner is desired to come and take her away in two months from the above date, or she will be sold for her prison fees, and other expenses.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

May 3, 1797.

THERE is for sale the plantation of the Mills Hoopes, near the H. of South River, taken up as a survey, a bay MARE, about fourteen hands high, eight years old, branded on the right shoulder with the letter M, has a long tail, and hanging mane. The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges.

Patowmack Company Shares
For SALE.

On the third Monday in June next, if not the first day, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the house of Mr. JOHN GUYER, in Alexandria,

TWELVE SHARES of the Old Stock in the said Company, unless in the next state, the owners of those shares pay to Wm. HARTSHORN, treasurer, the several balances due to them.

JOHN TEMPLEMAN,
JAMES KEITH,
PHILIP R. FENDALL,
JOHN MASON,

April 13, 1797.

Ann-Arundel county, April 8, 1797.
By virtue of a deed of trust from capt. SAMUEL MAYNARD to us, will be SOLD, on the premises on Thursday the eighth day of June next, if not the first day, on twelve months credit, the sale to be continued from day to day until all is sold, the purchasers to give bonds with approved security, before any thing will be delivered.

THAT valuable plantation whereon the said Samuel Maynard now lives, situated within two miles of Herring Bay, containing about 250 acres, with some improvements thereon. Also a number of country born negroes, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls, the flock of horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep, plantation utensils, household and kitchen furniture.

And, on Thursday the fifteenth day of June, will be sold, at Lower-Marlborough, a parcel of European goods, one half of the schooner Friendship, with her tackle and furniture, as the now lie in Patuxent river. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN THOMAS,
JOSEPH WILKINSON, } Trustees.

P. S. All persons who have, or formerly had, connexions with capt. Maynard in trade, are requested to produce the books, or a statement from said books, with all bonds and accounts relative to such connexions on or before the day of sale, and all persons having claims against the said Samuel Maynard are hereby called on to make them known, and all indebted to make payment to the trustees.

J. T.

J. W.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's farm, about seven miles from Annapolis, on Wednesday, the 5th instant, two slaves, WILL and TOM; they are brothers. WILL, a straight, tall, well made fellow, upwards of six feet high, he is generally called black, but has rather a yellowish complexion, by trade a carpenter and cooper, and is general capable of the use of tools in almost any work; saws well at the whip saw, about thirty years of age, when he speaks quick, he flatters a little in his speech. TOM, a stout well made fellow, a bright mulatto, twenty-four years of age, and about five feet nine or ten inches high; he is a complete hand at plantation work, and can handle tools pretty well. Their dress at home, upper jackets lined with flannel, and overall of a drab colour. But they have a variety of other clothing, and it is supposed they will not appear abroad in what they wear at home. WILL writes pretty well; and if he and his brother are not furnished with passes from others, they will not bear a loss to them, but upon proper examination may be discovered to be forged. These people, it is imagined, are gone for Baltimore town, as Tom has a wife living there with Mr. Thomas Edwards. For taking up and securing the two fellows in the goal of Baltimore town; or in other goal, so that I get them again, a reward of eighty dollars; and for either forty dollars.

THOMAS HARWOOD.

Annapolis, April 10, 1797.

Bank of Baltimore.

1st April, 1797.

THE President and Directors of the Bank of Baltimore having taken into consideration the great advantages likely to arise to the Bank from having the remaining one half of the capital paid, as being authorized by the charter to call for this payment at such time as they may appoint, do therefore give notice, that Monday the 5th day of June next and the five following days, are fixed on for the stockholders to pay the remaining one hundred and fifty dollars on each share, in gold or silver, at the bank aforesaid.

JAMES COX, Cashier.

N. B. It is intended that the first half yearly dividend shall be declared on the above-mentioned day of June.

THE partnership of PINKNEY and GUYER, by mutual consent this day dissolved; all persons being indebted to the said firm are requested to make payment, and those having claims to exhibit them for settlement.

JONATHAN PINKNEY,
JOHN GUYER.

Annapolis, 23d March, 1797.

THE partnership of Doctors MURRAY and SHAFF, expiring this day, they request those indebted to them for professional services, to pay on either of them, or Mr. JOHN OWEN, to their respective accounts.

J. MURRAY,
J. T. SHAFF.

Annapolis, 30th March, 1797.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the Printing-Office.
Price, Two Dollars.

The LAWS

MARYLAND,
Passed November Session, 1796.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.